

Locative prefixes and nominal scalarity

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The problem: nouns and scalarity

- Typically, scalarity/gradability feature of adjectival domain
- Gradation of prototypical nouns indirect bound to individual gradable properties
- (1) ??A very/total house.
- (2) A very large house.

Some exceptions, e.g.:

(3) An utter disaster

see; Morzycki 2009; Paradis 2008





Scale-based, causative interpretations of out-

- (1) Peter **outran** John by 0.2 seconds. [property SPEED]
- (2) The Jets **outnumbered** the Sharks. [cardinality]
- Exceeding some threshold
 - Property scales with dimensions and degrees
 - Cardinality scales
- Always derives transitive verbs
- Causative interpretations
 - DO(NP1, PRED1) & BECOME(OUTDONE(NP2))

see e.g. Bauer et al. 2013: ch.16; Kotowski 2020; Solt 2015; Talmy 2000







Today's problem: denominals

- *out* is category-changing (despite claims to the contrary)
- Twofold problem: inferring both an event and an appropriate scale
- (1) There was an old boy with 'a lifetime of badges' on his hat.
 [...] Step forward Lil Kemp who could **outbadge** him any day. (pinkun.com)
- (2) I went downtown to check out the crime scene, but that douche from the FBI **out-badged** me! (urbandictionary.com)

e.g. Bauer et al. 2013: ch.16; Kotowski 2020; McIntyre 2015





Barsalou frames

- Frames are recursive attribute-value structures
- Attributes are unique to the attribute holder and take a single value at one point in time



see Barsalou 1992; Löbner 2014; Petersen 2007

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Focus

- Focus on PHYSICAL ENTITIES
- ABSTRACT ENTITIES: MEASURE/QUALITY (e.g. temperature; capacity) and STATE/EVENT nouns (e.g. stress)
 - Already either scalar or eventive
- (1) ...they were **out-tempoed** by Villanova in the first round.
- (2) And he did it in such impressive fashion, **out-acing** the bigserving Roddick 17-7...

INTRO



Outline

- The extent of the problem
 - COCA search
 - Classification of semantic types
- Closer look at (some) input classes to out-
- Frame semantic modeling
 - Attitudinal nouns
 - Both cardinality and property scales



Semantic types and generalizations





COCA (Davies 2008) & WordNet (Fellbaum 1998)

- COCA web interface
- Only simplex/nominal bases (e.g. not out-industrialization) N = 148
- WordNet: coarse distinction wrt common hypernyms ABSTRACT and PHYSICAL ENTITIES

Abstract	Physical
Events (capture)	Person (<i>cynic</i>)
States (balance)	Animal (<i>fox</i>)
Relations (speed)	Artefact (megaphone)
Measure (<i>capacity</i>)	Substance (acid)

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out- (*N* = 148)

Nominal input to *out*- neither primarily eventuality- nor dimensionbased







Mostly PERSON nouns but also

- ARTEFACT: outrope
- ANIMAL: outfox
- OBJECT: outsun
- SUBSTANCE: outdrug







ARTEFACT nouns

- Over on the west side of the canal, overshadowed and often **out-megaphoned** ("MARTIN PARTY, YOUR TABLE IS READY") by the big surf-and-turf wharf bars, is the small but smart and retro-hilarious Gilligan's... (COCA)
- (2) They think buying all those guns can **outgun** the military. (COCA)
- Cardinality always available for bounded PHYSICAL ENTITIES
- ARTEFACTS always allow for AFFORDANCE-related event-inference

see e.g. Löbner 2013





SUBSTANCE nouns

- (1) In the Sixties and Seventies, he managed to **out-drug** Stills, Nash and Young combined. (COCA)
- (2) Cuyahoga County litter bugs [...] **out-garbaged** every other county along Ohio's highways last year... (COCA)
- Cardinality not available for unbounded PHYSICAL ENTITIES
- SUBSTANCES always allow for EXTENT/AMOUNT-related measuring
- Event highly context-/noun-dependent





PERSON nouns

- ROLE (*lawyer*), ORIGIN (*Roman*), GENERAL PERSON TERMS (daughter)
- However, ~60% attitudinal nouns
- (1) They are not going to allow Obama to **out-cynic** them, which he did in December.
- (2) That's one of the reasons I went to Paris. I felt I could never **out-wunderkind** him...





Attitudinal nouns

- Functional expressions (in the mathematical sense)
 - Denote (mostly) people (also objects; cf. crap)
 - Lexical semantics: profile single (highly restricted sets of) properties, behaviors, or character traits
- These embedded elements tend to be gradable
- Often encoded in linguistic form: idiot --> IDIOCY
- (1) utter/total {bastard, idiot, genius}
- (2) real/true {bastard, demagogue, snob}

see Morzycki 2009; Paradis 2008; Schmid 1999



Modeling



(1) They are not going to allow Obama to **out-cynic** them, which he did in December.



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(1) They are not going to allow Obama to **out-cynic** them, which he did in December.





Attitudinal nouns and cardinality scales

- (1) Sandberg writes, for example, about how women need to be women; [...] to not pretend to **outman** men. (iWeb)
- (2) The prosecution, on the other hand, has these 43 lawyers, hundreds of investigators. We are **out-manned**, out-womaned, out-moneyed at every turn in this case. (COCA)
- In (1), use of base *man* as attitudinal noun
- In (2), systematic possibility: bounded entities can induce cardinality readings





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Conclusion





Summary

- out-: majority of nominal bases not eventive
- eventive structure mostly coerced via constructional semantics of WF-process
- PHYSICAL ENTITIES as base systematically allow cardinalities if bounded
- More fine-grained types tend to come with generalizations
- E.g., attitudinal nouns allow for scalar inheritance for out-
- Frames are well suited for capturing embedded information allow for decomposition to any depth level







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